



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

VOLUME 27, NUMBER 13

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DECEMBER 9, 1957

## World Baffled by Refugee Problem

Homeless Arabs Still Present Big Threat to Peace in The Middle East

"WE are the forgotten ones. The outside world hardly knows we exist. We have no real homes, and we can promise nothing but a life of misery for our children."

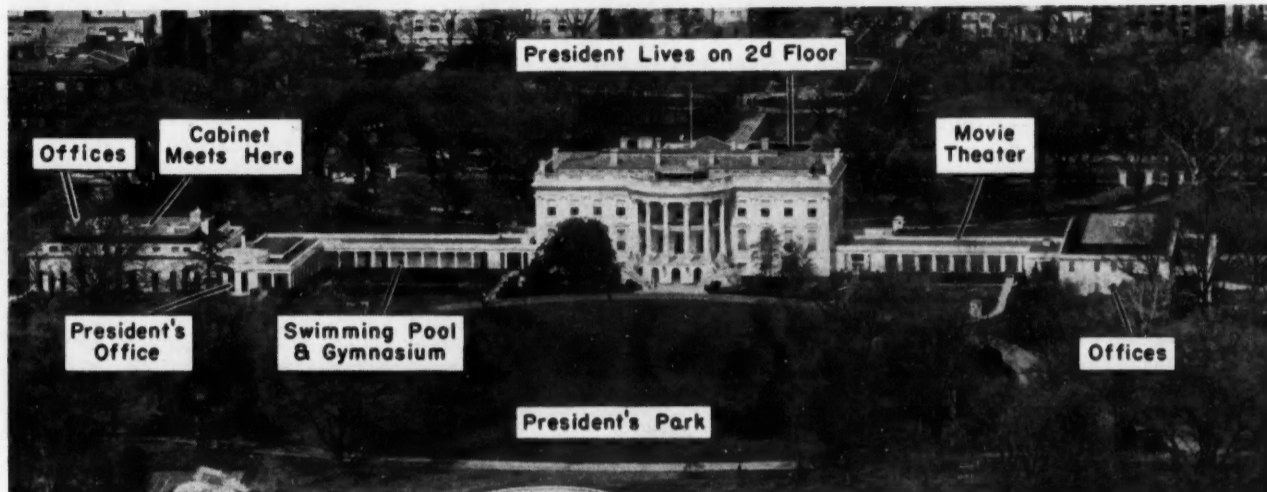
So spoke an old weather-beaten Arab as he showed an American reporter his village of drab tents and tumble-down shacks in Jordan near the border of Israel.

The Arab refugees in Jordan and in other lands near Israel are a main factor in making the Middle East the most explosive region on the face of the earth. Here at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, conflict thrives—between the Arab lands and Israel, among the Arab nations themselves, and between the western powers and the Soviet Union.

The various rivalries are so complex and intermingled that it is often difficult to know what pressures are uppermost at any given moment. But it is generally agreed that a basic problem is that of the Arab refugees. If this particular issue could be solved, then prospects would greatly improve for clearing up other troubles.

Today there are more than 910,000 Arab refugees living in camps near the borders of Israel. Most of them have been there since 1948. More than 500,000 of them are in Jordan; more than 200,000 are in the Gaza

(Continued on page 6)



THE WHITE HOUSE is always an important news center, and it makes even more blazing headlines both here and abroad whenever its chief occupant—the President—becomes ill

## Questions About the Presidency

Chief Executive's Recent Illness Brings Renewed Attention to a Number Of Problems Concerning Our Nation's Highest and Most Difficult Office

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's latest illness has focused the public spotlight on several important questions concerning our nation's highest office.

*In the first place, should it be considered necessary for Presidents to attend outdoor ceremonies in all kinds of weather?*

November 25 was a cold, raw day in Washington. Nevertheless, President Eisenhower went to the airport to greet King Mohammed V of Morocco, who was arriving for an official visit. There were lengthy welcoming ceremonies on the windswept landing field. Eisenhower stood hatless while the national anthems of Morocco and the United States were played.

Upon returning from the airport, the President suffered a chill—plus an attack resembling a mild stroke. Doctors indicate that there was a connection between the two.

There have been other occasions on which Presidents have endangered themselves by attending outdoor ceremonies. Take the Inauguration, for example. It occurs in January and is held on an open platform in front of the Capitol Building. Afterward, the Chief Executive generally sits in an outdoor stand to watch a long parade. Eisenhower developed a bad cold after following this routine last winter, and he is not the first President to suffer ill effects from exposure to the weather at Inauguration time.

Since the President is our Chief of State, it seems necessary for him to attend quite a few ceremonies. On this point, however, certain observers have put forth the following ideas:

"In view of all the burdens that a President carries, the protection of his health is difficult at best. Arrangements must be made so that no Chief Executive will need to face the danger of colds and similar ills while carrying out his ceremonial duties.

"For example, he certainly should be able to welcome foreign visitors indoors. On occasions when outdoor ceremonies can't be avoided, they should be kept brief. When it is cold at inaugural ceremonies, the President should ride from the Capitol to the White House in a closed car—not an open one.

"A President must possess many qualifications for his job. But there is no good reason why we should require him to prove that he is a superman, so far as resisting exposure to bad weather is concerned. His responsibilities are so important that such risks cannot be justified."

For many years, our government has gone to great lengths in protecting the President from accidents or assassination. Now—as a result of Eisenhower's latest illness—there may be greater efforts to protect our Chief Executives from the weather.



REP. NAT. CON. Nixon

*Another question: To what extent can the President's official burdens be lightened?*

As our nation has grown, and as world problems have become more complex, the President's duties and responsibilities have multiplied (see historical discussion on page 8). It is

(Concluded on page 2)

## HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

### HOLIDAY MONTH

December is one of the most festive months of the year. It is, of course, when we celebrate Christmas. It is also when the Jewish Feast of Lights generally occurs. Called Hanukkah, this holiday begins on December 18 this year.

In addition to religious holidays, Pan American Health Day is celebrated December 2, United Nations Human Rights Day falls on December 10, and our Bill of Rights Day is celebrated December 15.

### WE USE MORE GOODS

In the early days of our nation, the average American family purchased very few products other than food and simple household equipment. Today, the picture has drastically changed.

According to a recent study, the average American family of 4 members now uses around 5,600 pounds of steel (mostly in the form of home appliances and cars), 3,212 gallons of petroleum, 100 pounds of rubber, 1,732

pounds of paper, 144 pounds of textile fibers, 13,000 kilowatt hours of electricity, and other items too numerous to list.

### TV IN JAPAN

Television is spreading rapidly in Japan. Four and a half years ago, that land had only 1 TV station and 866 sets. Today, Japan has some 68 stations and 629,595 sets.

### CZECH PRESIDENT

A recent event in Red Czechoslovakia gives us an idea of how leaders are chosen in a communist country. When Czechoslovakia's President Antonin Zapotocky died not long ago, the land's Communist Party boss—Antonin Novotny—simply named himself as the new President.

### BUILDING COSTS GO UP

The cost of building homes is likely to continue to edge upward in the months ahead, even though price tags on many of the other things we buy may stay at their present levels or de-

cline a bit. So say construction experts.

Price tags on new homes increased by 3% within the past 12 months, and by 148% since 1941. A dwelling that cost around \$8,000 to build in 1941 would now cost \$19,840 to construct.

### MOST POPULAR NAMES

Smith, as you may have guessed, is the most popular last name in America. But if your guess is that Jones is the second most popular name, you would be wrong. Johnson is second, followed by Brown and Williams. Jones is fifth on the popularity scale of names.

### BATTLE AGAINST ILLITERACY

Eight Latin American nations are making plans to wipe out illiteracy. They hope to make it possible for every child of school age to attend classes within the next 10 years. At present, the 8 nations — Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay — do not have enough schools or teachers to take care of all pupils.

# The President

(Concluded from page 1)

often said that he has the hardest job in the world. His decisions can result in prosperity or depression—can promote peace or bring war.

There are constant efforts to organize White House activities in such a way that the President's work load will be kept at a minimum. But many observers favor additional steps along this line. While President Eisenhower was recovering from his 1955 heart attack, the *Washington Post* and *Times Herald* wrote as follows:

"The first official act required of President Eisenhower from his sick bed was the signing of 2 lists of routine appointments. . . . Here is a flagrant example of the routine chores imposed upon the President. . . .

"It is said that the doctors [let these papers be taken] to the President because they required little mental or physical effort on his part. That characterization . . . becomes a strong argument for granting him complete relief from such duties. . . . In a normal day at the White House it is not unusual for him to sign his name 200 times. [Note: Since these words were written, about 2 years ago, the number undoubtedly has increased.]

"The President should have authority to delegate this task, as well as others, so that only the most important documents and letters would bear his personal signature."

There are, of course, definite responsibilities which the Chief Executive cannot escape. But the more he can be relieved of routine work and ceremonial duties, the more time he can devote to studying major problems and reaching vital decisions.

*Do we keep our Presidents in office too long?*

According to some observers, the burden of the Presidency is too great for any man to bear for 8 years. These people argue as follows:

"We should, by Constitutional amendment, limit our Presidents to a single term of 4—or perhaps 6—years. The period of 8 years, as now permitted, is unreasonably long. Furthermore, a 1-term limit would free every President from the strain involved in running for re-election."

Other Americans disagree. They say:

"Launching major programs and carrying them out successfully takes considerable time. A President should have 8 years in which to follow through on his plans—provided that he wins public approval and can be re-elected at the end of a 4-year term. Instead of shortening our Presidents' time in office, we should try to help them by reducing routine duties."

*Presidential illnesses nearly always raise this question: What happens if a Chief Executive is so thoroughly disabled that he cannot perform any work or make any decisions?*

Our Constitution declares that when a President can no longer "discharge the powers and duties" of his office, the Vice President shall assume them. But who is to decide whether or not this point has been reached? The Constitution doesn't say.

(A President can voluntarily resign, but none has done so; and there is no definite rule as to what would happen if he were too ill for making such a decision.)

There have been at least 2 times in history when, according to many observers, a Vice President should have taken over. The first was in 1881, when President Garfield was shot. He remained alive, although almost completely disabled, for about 2½ months. Vice President Arthur didn't take the job of Chief Executive until Garfield died.

The second occasion was when President Wilson suffered a stroke in 1919. He remained partially paralyzed for a long time and never fully regained his health, but he stayed in office until March of 1921, when his term ended.

Eisenhower's most recent illness has reminded the nation once again that there still is no established procedure for dealing with such difficulties—no

thirds vote, could install the Vice President as Chief Executive.

Former President Herbert Hoover says that the Cabinet should have full power to decide questions of Presidential disability.

Representative Emanuel Celler of New York is chairman of a congressional committee that has conducted studies of this problem. He favors letting the Vice President himself decide when to take over the Chief Executive's duties. Celler feels that Vice Presidents could be trusted not to abuse such authority.

Still other observers maintain that decisions on Presidential disability should be made by the Supreme Court.

On the other hand, there are people who say that we should be extremely cautious about trying to make any ad-

plan for emergencies, and hope that 'things will naturally turn out all right'?

"If a President were to become disabled at a time of national or world crisis, and if there were no clear-cut rule for dealing with the situation, the resulting confusion might mean disaster.

"Eisenhower's illnesses don't provide a good example of the problem. Except possibly for a very short time after his 1955 heart attack, he has always been able to make vital decisions if the need had arisen. But suppose he had lacked such ability. We still don't know how this fact would have been definitely and formally determined.

"Everyone hopes that Eisenhower, after recovering from his latest illness, will enjoy good health for many years to come. But the disability question can arise at any time—with respect to him or to future Presidents—and the nation should be prepared to handle it."

These are among the points discussed during the 2 weeks which have elapsed since Eisenhower's state of health came into the headlines.

—By TOM MYER



UNCERTAINTY about who should determine when a President is unable to perform his duties could make difficult the carrying on of government at a critical time. Many people think legislation should be enacted to settle this issue.

"machinery" for determining when the Chief Executive is too seriously disabled to remain in office. Before long, Congress may be asked to tackle this problem.

Through the years, there have been numerous recommendations. Some time ago, Eisenhower suggested a Constitutional amendment to provide the following: (1) A disabled Chief Executive could himself authorize the Vice President to take over temporarily as Acting President. Some observers think the Chief Executive already has power to do this, while others disagree. (2) If the President were so ill that he couldn't even make such an authorization, it could be given by a majority of the Cabinet.

Former President Truman has suggested a considerably different plan. He thinks there should be a 7-man committee—consisting of the Vice President, the Chief Justice, and certain congressional leaders. This group, with the advice of doctors, could inform Congress of the President's disability. Then Congress, by a two-

vance arrangements on this subject. They argue:

"It would be very difficult—or maybe even impossible—to provide for every situation that might arise. Emergencies have a strange habit of not conforming to the plans which we make in preparation for them.

"Rather than to draw up a rigid set of rules which might turn out badly when the need arose, we should rely on the judgment and good sense of our congressmen, Cabinet members, and other leaders. They must be left free to take whatever steps appear necessary if a President becomes seriously ill.

"During Eisenhower's illnesses, Vice President Nixon and other officials have managed to handle the Chief Executive's duties temporarily, on an informal basis. If the question of complete Presidential disability had arisen, they would have found ways to obtain a decision."

Observers who disagree with this viewpoint argue as follows:

"Why should we sit back, refuse to

I feel your article on schools in the November 11 issue left out some important facts. European schools are far superior to ours. By the time European students finish their first year of high school, they have a better education than we have when we graduate from high school. They really want to learn. Most of us try to get by with a minimum of work.

We make people stay in school until they are 16. Some would be better off working. In school they only make it harder for their serious classmates to learn.

Our schools of "higher education" are often havens for football players and social climbers. All we hear about our colleges on radio and TV is their football teams. We never hear about the good work being done by many professors and students.

These are the main reasons why Russia is ahead of us in rockets, missiles, etc. Almost everyone in the United States is partly to blame.

In Russia, pupils with ability in science are encouraged to go on to college. If these students don't have the funds, the government pays their way.

I think it would surprise many, as it did me, to find out how much our schools lag behind the European schools.

GRACE CHAMBERLIN,  
Glen Ellyn, Illinois

★

The people of America should realize that our national defense is important if a democratic government is to survive. We live in a nation of luxuries, yet we aren't happy to give up even some of these for our defense.

Wouldn't it be better to give up that new home, or new dress, if we need that money to further "peace" and in the end save millions of lives? Fighting won't gain peace, but support of our leaders who are trying to maintain peace through NATO, the UN, and other such organizations may accomplish this goal.

CATHARINE MOYER,  
Reading, Pennsylvania

★

Our American history class feels that the federal government should emphasize science and stimulate the interest of high school students in this subject if we are to correct the nation's scientific lag. We have a few suggestions to offer. The U.S. government should:

(1) Issue pamphlets concerning all fields of science. These could be made available to students through school libraries and classes.

(2) Sponsor generous scholarships for students with scientific abilities.

(3) Encourage schools to establish Future Scientists Clubs.

(4) Have speakers available to address student audiences on science as a career.

MARY LOU DETWILER,  
Chesaning, Michigan

## Readers Say—

## Right or Wrong?

By Clay Coss

**C**RIME and bad behavior, both of the adult and teen-age variety, have no single cause or cure. In the case of young people who get into trouble, there are many reasons why they do. Along with other causes, parents are frequently blamed for not taking enough interest in their children, and not banding together for the purpose of providing numerous recreational centers to which young people can go and enjoy themselves under supervision.

Another criticism of parents has been made by Dr. John R. Cavanagh, a well-known psychiatrist. He recently spoke to a group in the nation's capital. Columnist Bill Gold, in the *Washington Post and Times Herald*, comments on this speech as follows:

"Parental discipline . . . is terribly old-fashioned these days. If a parent has any such ideas, he keeps them to himself.

"As Dr. Cavanagh points out, we've been afraid our children wouldn't love us, or would feel frustrated or rejected if we laid down the law and insisted on obedience. What's more, we've been afraid that our friends and neighbors might think us unreasonable, or dictatorial.



Clay Coss

"So each parent is blackmailed into giving assent to something that his judgment tells him is unwholesome. Why? Because all the other parents are equally cowardly.

"I think it's time, as Dr. Cavanagh suggests, for parents to take a united stand against this nonsense, and start facing up to the responsibilities they have hitherto shirked.

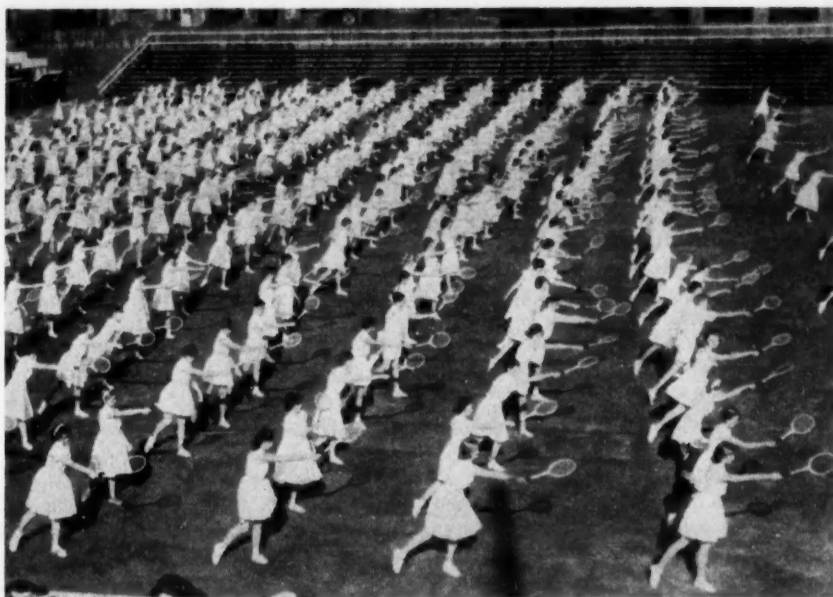
"If your children have any sense, they'll quickly realize that they're lucky to have a parent who cares enough about them to risk momentary unpopularity.

"And if your children don't have any sense, it won't make any difference how much you try to cater to them; they're not going to be satisfied with you anyhow.

"In one respect, the head of a well-run household must be like the foreman in a well-run shop. Inevitably, there will be times when those he supervises will be sure that there has never been a more pig-headed, dictatorial, stubborn ignoramus in all history. But that's what it sometimes takes to keep things running well."

How do you feel about this advice to parents? If it were widely followed, do you think that you and other members of the younger generation would be better or worse off than now? Do you believe that your job as a parent later on would be easier or harder? Do you feel that your country would be a more or less desirable place in which to live? Do you think it would improve or damage parent-children relationships?

Why not write your views to our letter column?



AUSTRALIA, famous for its tennis players, develops them young and in large numbers. Here we see students swinging racquets at White City Stadium in Sydney. They are preparing for a Youth Day demonstration of precision and form.

## The World of Sports

**T**HE Davis Cup, world's top tennis trophy, is at stake this month in international matches in Australia. The trophy goes each year to the country which has the best men's amateur tennis team.

The Australians, defending champions, are the favorites to retain the trophy. Their 2 leading players of last year—Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall—have turned professional and are no longer eligible for amateur play, but they have been succeeded by a fine, young crop of performers. Among these are Ashley Cooper, Australian champion; Mal Anderson, holder of the U. S. title; Neal Fraser; Roy Emerson; and Mervyn Rose.

No nation on earth is more tennis-conscious than Australia. Most cities in that country have hundreds of courts, many of which are lighted for evening play. Tennis is as popular a sport there as baseball is in the United States.

It is not yet known who will meet the Australian team in the finals of Davis Cup play. The U. S. players met the team from the Philippines soon after this paper went to press. The winner of that match is scheduled to go up against the Belgian team next week end to determine which will challenge the Aussies in the final round of Davis

Cup competition immediately after Christmas.

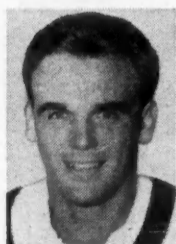
In recent years, it has been the U. S. team that has met Australia in the final tussle. As we go to press, the U. S. team is still favored to make the finals again this year, but its play in tune-up matches last month in Australia was not particularly impressive.

Heading the American team is 34-year-old Vic Seixas of Philadelphia. He was a member of the U. S. team which won the Davis Cup in 1954, the last year we held the trophy. He is a keen competitor who keeps pressure on his opponent all the way.

Other members of the U. S. squad are Herb Flam of Beverly Hills, California; Ron Holmberg of Brooklyn, New York; Gardner Mulloy of Coral Gables, Florida; Mike Green of Miami, Florida; and Barry McKay of Dayton, Ohio. From this squad, 4 members are chosen for each match. The youngest players in the group are Holmberg, Green, and McKay. They are all still in college.

One of the most interesting choices is that of Mulloy. At 44, he is twice the age of some of the Australian and American players. Yet the U. S. veteran is considered one of the world's best doubles performers.

—By HOWARD SWEET



Seixas



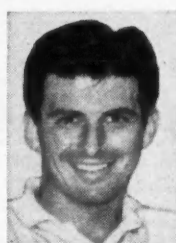
Flam



Holmberg



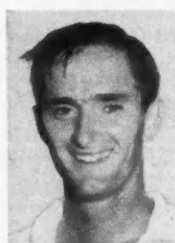
Mulloy



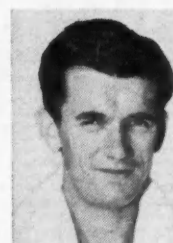
Cooper



Fraser



Anderson



Rose

## News Quiz

### Chief Executive

1. According to certain observers, what are some steps that might be taken to help protect Presidents from the harmful effects of bad weather?
2. Briefly discuss the Chief Executive's heavy responsibilities, and the need for relieving him of unnecessary tasks.
3. Give arguments for limiting each President to a single term of 4—or possibly 6—years.
4. Set forth arguments against this proposal.
5. Tell of 2 occasions—some years ago—when Presidents were disabled for long periods of time.
6. Explain the uncertainty over the course of action to be followed if the President is disabled.
7. Describe some of the proposals for dealing with this problem.
8. Give arguments for and against making definite arrangements, in advance, concerning Presidential disability.

### Discussion

1. Do you or do you not favor a 1-term limit for Presidents? Give reasons for your answer.
2. Do you favor or oppose making definite rules for determining what is to be done if a President becomes disabled? If you favor doing so, what procedure do you suggest? Explain your position.

### Arab Refugee Problem

1. In what lands and under what conditions are the Arab refugees living?
2. How did these people become refugees?
3. Who supports them today?
4. In what respects have the refugees become "political puppets"?
5. Summarize briefly the views on the refugee problem of: (1) the refugees themselves; (2) the Arab governments.
6. What do leaders of Israel say about the refugees?
7. Describe some of the proposals that have been put forth as approaches to solving the refugee problem.

### Discussion

1. Do you think that the United States should increase its aid to Arab refugees in 1958, decrease it, or continue it at about the same level as in past years? Give reasons for your answer.
2. What steps do you feel should be taken to bring about a final solution of the refugee problem? Explain.

### Miscellaneous

1. Name the 5 fields in which Nobel prizes are being awarded this year.
2. Why are American officials worried over recent events in Laos?
3. What are some of the scientific facts discovered by IGY studies so far?
4. What event does the world observe December 10? Why is December 15 celebrated by Americans?
5. Briefly describe how the duties and responsibilities of our President have grown over the years.
6. Give a few facts about Nixon's political background.
7. What religious faith is adhered to by the majority of people in Kashmir?

### References

- "Self-Support Projects Aid Palestinian Refugees," *United Nations Review*, September.
- "The Palestine Refugees," by Roger N. Baldwin, *Current History*, November.
- "The Middle East: The Homeless," *Time*, December 2.

### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) trespass; 2. (c) prevent; 3. (b) indifferent; 4. (d) frank; 5. (b) sides.

# The Story of the Week

## Nobel Prize Winners

Tomorrow, December 10, King Gustav VI of Sweden will award a number of Nobel prizes in a great hall in the Swedish capital of Stockholm. On the same day, at Oslo University in the Norwegian capital of Oslo, Norway's King Olav V will award the coveted Nobel Peace Prize.

These awards are given to individuals or groups doing especially fine work in world peace, physics, chemis-



UNITED NATIONS  
**LESTER PEARSON**, Canadian Foreign Minister, winner of Nobel Peace Prize

try, medicine, and literature. Each Nobel prize consists of a sum of money—around \$40,000—and a gold medal.

The money for the prizes comes from the fortune of Alfred Nobel, the Swedish inventor of dynamite. His explosives made him rich. When he died, his will provided for the prizes bearing his name.

The Nobel prizes to be awarded tomorrow are:

**Peace.** To Lester Pearson, formerly Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs and leading spokesman for his country in the United Nations. He is being honored for his untiring efforts to bring peace to the Middle East and other world trouble spots.

**Physics.** To Tsung-dao Lee and Chen-ning Yank, 2 Chinese-born scientists working in the United States. They uncovered completely new information about atomic particles and the way they behave, which exploded old ideas about the atom that had been accepted for the past 30 years.

**Chemistry.** To Sir Alexander Todd of Britain for his work on tiny life particles or cells.

**Medicine.** To Dr. Daniel Bovet of Italy for his work in the field of drugs used to relieve tension and pain.

**Literature.** To Albert Camus of France for his telling articles against the evils of dictatorial forms of government.

## Laos Going Red?

Not long ago, Laos made a deal with local communists which could lead to serious trouble for the Southeast Asian land. It agreed to give important government posts to 2 Red leaders in exchange for a communist promise to return 2 border provinces to Laotian rule. Communist rebels had seized the provinces around the time Laos gained its freedom from French control in December of 1954.

American officials fear that Laos has opened the door to eventual com-

munist domination by bringing Reds into its government. Past experience shows that it isn't easy to prevent the communists from seizing power once they get a strong foothold in the government of a country, particularly one as underdeveloped as Laos is.

That's why Uncle Sam is closely watching events in Laos. So are other members of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). This defense group is pledged to defend Southeast Asian lands, including Laos, against Red attacks from outside national boundaries and against subversion from within. SEATO is made up of Australia, Britain, France, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand, in addition to the United States.

Laos is ruled by Crown Prince Savang Vathana, Premier Souvanna Phouma, a King's Council, and a legislature. In the past, the little Southeast Asian land has been a good friend of the United States, and has been grateful for our aid to improve living standards there. Just now, we are spending around \$45,000,000 a year on programs to build Laotian defenses and to fight poverty and disease in the Southeast Asian country.

With an area of 91,500 square miles, Laos is about twice the size of Pennsylvania. Most of the Asian country's 1,425,000 people are farmers. Rice is a principal crop.

## Science

The International Geophysical Year (IGY) scientific study is already paying dividends. IGY, as we know, is a gigantic project in which scientists from 64 different countries, including Russia, are cooperating to learn more about the universe in which we live.

Here are some of the facts already learned by the IGY studies which will continue through 1958:

Northern and southern lights, caused by the sun, flare up simultaneously. They are pushed toward both poles by magnetic forces.

The magnetic equator of our globe doesn't always follow the geographic equator. The former runs on a wiggly line around the earth, sometimes to the north and sometimes to the south

of the equator shown on our maps.

Some sections of Antarctica are covered with 10,000 feet of solid ice, and the earth's crust is some 5,000 feet below sea level. This may mean that the weight of ice covering the South Pole has pushed the earth's crust downward, or that Antarctica isn't a continent at all—just a mass of ice and some islands. Meanwhile, a new world's record for cold weather—102.1 degrees below zero—has been recorded at the South Pole.

There is some kind of atmosphere, though much thinner than the air near the earth's crust, throughout the solar system. It was formerly felt that space is almost a complete vacuum.

A mountainous ridge some 5,000 feet high lies on the floor of the Arctic Ocean north of Point Barrow, Alaska. This ridge does tricky things to ocean currents in that region.

## Missile Developments

Uncle Sam's various programs for developing defense missiles and man-made moons have frequently made headline news within recent weeks. Here are some late developments in this field:

A Senate committee, headed by Democratic Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, has been asking some of our top scientific and defense experts just where we stand in relation to Russia in the field of missiles. Most persons appearing before the Johnson group say that we are behind Moscow in this field, and that we should speed up our programs for developing new weapons.

The U. S. Air Force announced a short time ago that it shot tiny pellets out into space last October. At least 2 of the tiny man-made meteorites left the earth for good and are believed to have landed somewhere out in space, probably on the sun.

Our government recently ordered quantity production of 2 IRBM's, the Army's *Jupiter* and the Air Force's *Thor*. Secretary of Defense McElroy says the first squadron of the 1,500-mile missiles will be ready for operation in Britain by December 1958.

The U. S. Air Force has asked the



UNITED PRESS  
**CAROL HEISS**, World's Senior Women's Figure Skating Champion, poses prettily in a New York City square. She is now a New York University student.

Lockheed Aircraft Corporation to start work on plans for man-made moons capable of carrying out reconnaissance duties. The space spheres, which may be built and launched by the early 1960's, would be equipped with special cameras and other devices to check on military activities on the earth's surface.

Uncle Sam has announced plans for building a giant missile base near Cheyenne, Wyoming. Construction of the base, which is expected to be used for launching long-range missiles, is to begin around the middle of 1958.

## For Human Rights

Tomorrow, December 10, is Human Rights Day, dedicated to the cause of freedom for people everywhere. The occasion is in honor of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which the United Nations General Assembly adopted just 9 years ago.

Many countries throughout the world, including the United States, will observe this day. Americans also celebrate a very important day of their own next week-end. December 15, 1791—166 years ago this coming Sunday—our *Bill of Rights* went into effect.

The first 10 Amendments to the Constitution, which make up the Bill of Rights, guarantee, among other things, freedom of religion, of speech, of the press, and of a fair trial by jury.

Our Bill of Rights is part of the Constitution, which is the basic law of the land. The UN's Declaration of Human Rights, on the other hand, is only a statement of *goals*. Enforcement of the goals depends on the will of nations and peoples.

In some ways, the UN Declaration sounds like our Declaration of Independence. Our Declaration, for example, states that "all men are created equal." The UN document states that "all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." It then spells out a number of vital freedoms and privileges to which all human beings are entitled.

Obviously, there is still a gigantic gap between what the UN Declara-



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON  
**OFFICIALS OF LAOS** regained some of their former territory from communists (areas shown in black on map) by agreeing to let a few Reds take part in government. Will Laos profit or lose by this decision? (See note at left.)

tion promises and the conditions under which many people live. Nearly a third of the world's estimated 3 billion inhabitants know only the tyranny of communist rule. Many millions of other persons have also been deprived of "freedom and equality."

But the struggle for freedom and individual liberty will continue in the future as it has in the past.

### Television

William Shakespeare's rollicking comedy, "Twelfth Night," will be shown in color on Sunday, December 15, from 6:30 to 8:00 p.m., EST, on NBC. Maurice Evans will play the lead in the show.

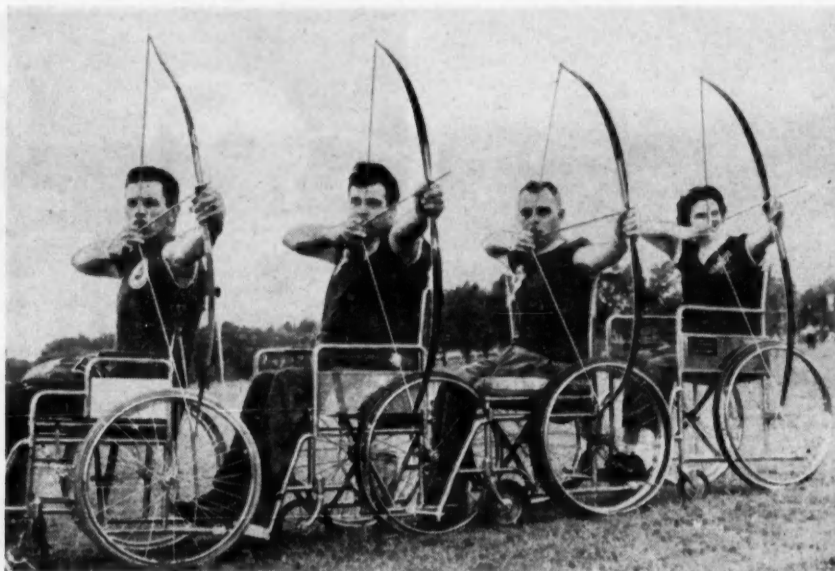
Ancient monuments and huge man-made lines in the deserts of Peru and our southwestern states will be shown on "Bold Journey," December 16, from 8:30 to 9:00 p.m., EST, on ABC. Many of the strange objects to be shown on film were first spotted by pilots in recent years while flying commercial planes over desert regions of North and South America.

### This and That

United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld has made another trip to the Middle East in an effort to bring peace to that troubled area. The UN chief went on his latest peace mission about 10 days ago because of recent border flare-ups between Israel and 2 of her Arab neighbors—Jordan and Syria.

Egypt and Russia have made a new assistance deal under which the Soviets promise to provide the Egyptians with around \$175,000,000 in economic aid. Under this agreement, Russian technicians will be brought to Egypt for the purpose of helping that country build factories, power stations, and other similar projects. Though complete details of the Soviet-Egyptian aid plan are not known, western observers fear that it might lead to Red domination of Egypt.

Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito was the only top communist leader who didn't attend a 2-week parley of the world's top Red bosses in Moscow last month. Tito said he couldn't attend because



SPORTS rehabilitation programs are helping paraplegics. This group in Canada is ready for archery practice in preparation for Paraplegic Olympic Games in 1958. All contestants at the games will compete from wheel chairs.

of an illness, but observers believe he stayed away from Moscow to show Russia that he intends to remain independent of Soviet control.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Red leaders signed a declaration calling for closer cooperation among all communist lands. The declaration emphasized Russia's role as leader of the Red camp. Tito did not sign the document.

### Richard Nixon

Vice President Richard Nixon's responsibilities have temporarily increased since President Eisenhower's recent illness. Which of these 2 men will lead the U.S. delegation to the NATO conference beginning in Paris December 16 is not known as we go to press.

Few men have risen in politics as quickly as has Mr. Nixon, who will be 45 next January. Just 6 years after the young California lawyer ran for his first public office, he was elected to the nation's second highest elective post—the Vice Presidency.

Nixon grew up in Whittier, California, where he worked in his father's store and filling station. He studied to become a lawyer and practiced for a

time in Whittier. During World War II, he served as an officer in the U.S. Navy.

The Californian began his career in politics when he won a contest for congressman from his district in 1946. He was re-elected 2 years later, and in 1950 he won a seat in the U.S. Senate. Two years after that he was chosen as General Eisenhower's running mate in the 1952 Presidential race. The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket won in 1952, and again in 1956.

Since he became Vice President—the second youngest in history—Nixon has performed not only the regular duties of his office but has also been given a wide range of additional functions by the President. These include presiding over Cabinet meetings in the Chief Executive's absence, and serving as the President's personal representative on numerous visits to other countries.

The Vice President's critics contend: "In past elections, Mr. Nixon has made irresponsible charges against his political opponents to help get himself or his party colleagues elected to office. His attacks went far beyond the accepted ethics of political campaigning. In this and other ways, he has shown himself to be unqualified to hold our top public office."

Mr. Nixon's supporters argue: "His campaign tactics have been more successful and just as fair as those of his opponents. As Vice President, he has shown himself to be a highly capable and responsible leader. Never before has a Vice President been asked by his chief to perform as many important governing duties as Nixon has been called upon to perform, and he has handled these assignments with skill and dignity."

### How's Business?

The outlook is that there will be no further price increases in the months just ahead, says Secretary of Labor James Mitchell. Actually, October was the first month in more than a year in which the price level didn't go up.

As we know, price tags on most things we buy have edged upward for some years now. Because of rising prices, it now takes a little more than \$1.21 to buy the same goods that cost \$1.00 in 1947-49—the years our

government uses as a base period with which price changes are compared.

Along with the good news that there will be no further price increases for a time, Mr. Mitchell also had bad news for some Americans. He warns that jobs are likely to become scarcer next year, and that a total of 4,000,000 persons may be out of work by next February. That would be around 1,000,000 more jobless persons than we had last February.

Do the changes in our economy mean we are heading for a business depression? "No," says Secretary Mitchell. He contends that all available evidence on business activities points to continued prosperity for most Americans.

Many experts—though not all of them—agree with Mr. Mitchell's views on our economy. They think that business in 1958 will be about the same as this year, and they look for another upward movement. A few economists, on the other hand, feel we may be headed for a rather serious business depression in the near future.

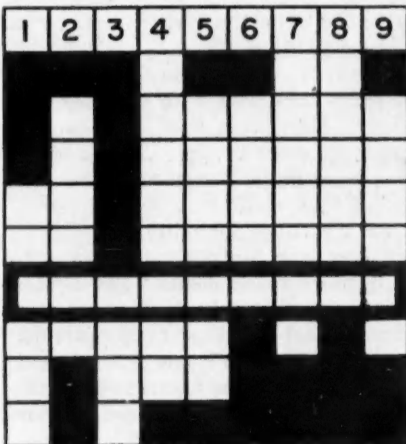
### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) two-party cooperation in time of crisis (originally scheduled for this issue), and (2) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

### CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell a historic geographical area.

1. Capital of Kansas.
2. Nation which is now home to some 500,000 Arab refugees.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, small Asian state recently regained some territory by agreement to let communists take part in government.
4. An assassinated President who lived for some weeks after he was shot, unable during this period to perform the duties of his office.
5. Canadian Foreign Minister who won Nobel Peace Prize.
6. Although the country was growing, President \_\_\_\_\_ managed in the 1870's to run the White House Office with only 6 employees.
7. State claimed by both India and Pakistan.
8. President who was gravely ill for months while continuing to hold office.
9. Middle Eastern nation surrounded by unfriendly neighbors.



### Last Week

HORIZONTAL: New Guinea. VERTICAL: 1. Denver; 2. Stevenson; 3. Hawaii; 4. Hagen; 5. rubber; 6. Killian; 7. tin; 8. Teller; 9. Djakarta.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

Two taxis crashed, and the driver of one yelled to the other: "Wottzamatter? 'Ya blind?"

"Of course I'm not blind," came the quick reply. "I hit 'ya, didn't I?"



"I can't sleep at night. I keep waking up in the middle of January."

Doctor: What's that grouchy patient complaining about now?

Nurse: He's mad because he got well before all his medicine was gone.

Efficiency expert: You are wasting entirely too much time on your personal appearance.

Stenographer: But it's not wasted. I've been here only six months and already I'm engaged to the junior partner.

Then there was the fellow who had a reputation for being even tempered—he was always cross.

Jane: How do you like your new boss? Nancy: Oh, he's all right, but I think he's rather bigoted.

Jane: How's that? Nancy: He thinks words can be spelled only one way.

Mother: Now Willie, you must not be selfish with your sled. You must let your brother have it half the time.

Willie: But mother, I do. I have it going down the hill and he has it coming up.



**IN GAZA STRIP**, young Arab refugees are learning to make a living by weaving. Even though they must live in camps, such youths have an advantage over many other young refugees who are receiving no educational or vocational instruction.



**MANY THOUSANDS** of Arab refugees are being cared for at camps in Jordan. Arabs who stayed in Israel when that new nation was attacked by its neighbors in 1948 are much better off today than those who fled and became refugees.

## Arab Refugees

(Continued from page 1)

Strip of Egypt. Nearly 110,000 are in Lebanon, and close to 100,000 are in Syria.

**Palestine conflict.** Most of these refugees fled Palestine 9 years ago. This land at the southeast end of the Mediterranean Sea had been under British control for some time, but in 1948 the British withdrew. The Jews, who had been settling in Palestine for many years, set up the new state of Israel. The United Nations had supported such a move, but Arabs both in Palestine and in neighboring lands opposed it.

In the fighting that followed, the Jews secured control of about 75 per cent of Palestine. Jordan took over the east central part, and Egypt gained possession of the Gaza Strip. The United Nations arranged an armistice, but a final peace treaty has never been drawn up. Meanwhile, the Arab refugees who fled Palestine have been living in temporary shelters just outside Israel's borders.

**Refugees' plight.** The border areas where the refugees live are largely wasteland. These people are unable to support themselves to any great extent. Ever since 1948, they have depended upon the United Nations to keep them alive.

The refugees are crowded into tents or small huts with 5 to 8 people in a room. More than half of them are under 15 years of age. The younger ones have never known any other life except that spent in a refugee camp.

All UN funds for relief of the Arab refugees are contributed voluntarily by member governments. The United States supplies about 70% of the funds. Last year our total contribution amounted to some \$20,000,000. Great Britain gives about 20% of the total. The remaining 10% comes from various other countries.

Many lands make no contribution at all. Among these is the Soviet Union, which professes to be deeply concerned with the welfare of the Arabs.

The United Nations, though limited by the amount of money available, has tried to help the refugees learn trades and become self-supporting. But the barren areas in which

the refugee camps are located do not have the resources to support more than a small fraction of the refugees. Moreover, the United Nations supplies only about \$27 per person a year for food, medical services, hospital care, and education. Consequently, most of the refugees just barely exist in an atmosphere of bitterness.

**Political puppets.** It is precisely the misery in which these people live that makes them loom so large in the conflicts of the Middle East. They are puppets in the hands of unscrupulous politicians who want to keep trouble stirred up in this region.

Appeals to fanatical Arab nationalism find immediate support in the teeming refugee camps. Nasser of Egypt takes advantage of this situation every time he wants to stir up trouble.

Thus, time and again the refugees of the Gaza Strip have been "used" to demonstrate against the United Nations. Egged on by Nasser's radio station in Cairo, refugees in Damas-

cus, Syria, recently urged the overthrow of King Hussein of Jordan. By aligning his country with the western lands rather than accepting Egyptian leadership, Hussein has incurred the enmity of Nasser.

For Jordan, the presence of a half million refugees is a particularly serious problem. They make up more than one-third of the country's population. If they are incited to riot, then it becomes a major task for the Jordanian government to keep order.

**Red influence.** Disturbances among the refugees are usually whipped up in the name of Arab nationalism, but this nationalism—especially in Egypt and Syria—is directed against the western nations. Russia has close ties with both these countries. It is plain that the communists are trying to use the refugees as tools in their plans to take over the area.

Red control of the Middle East would be a shattering blow to the free world. Three-fourths of the world's known petroleum reserves are found

in the Middle East. Western Europe today depends on oil from this region as fuel for homes and factories.

Deprived of fuel, the industries of Britain, France, West Germany, and other free countries would grind to a stop. If this should happen, either the United States would have to supply oil from its reserves for our allies, or they would undergo economic collapse. Either alternative would be a major calamity for the free world.

**Opposing views.** No one thinks that all the troubles of the Middle East would disappear if the refugee problem were solved. But a great many do believe that a solution would be the biggest single step toward peace in a region of turmoil and conflict.

Let us see what the various views are in the Arab-Israeli conflict of which the refugee problem is a part.

The refugees themselves say: "We demand that the United Nations resolution of 1948 be carried out. In that year, the UN recommended that those who had fled from Palestine be allowed to return to their homes, or—if they didn't want to go back under the changed conditions there—to be paid for their property. We must have that choice."

The Arab governments in lands where refugees are present say: "We fully back up the refugees. We have not recognized Israel as a lawful nation and have no intention of doing so. Therefore, we refuse to sit down and negotiate with her representatives, or to carry on trade with her. We oppose any resettlement projects for the refugees in other parts of the world. Instead, we demand that they have the right to return to their old homes."

The leaders of Israel say: "We can't possibly take back the hundreds of thousands who fled Palestine in 1948. They left of their own will. If they had stayed in Israel, they would not have been harmed. We are willing to negotiate on paying the refugees for their property, but the Arabs refuse to sit down and talk it over with us."

"In recent years we have provided homes for countless Jewish refugees from Egypt, Syria, Yemen, and the Arab lands of North Africa. These people fled from Arab persecution."

"Let the Arab lands do the same thing for their own refugees. They have ample room to resettle these families, but they are determined not to do so."



ISRAEL and the unfriendly Arab lands that surround her in the Middle East

"All Israel wants to do is to live at peace with her neighbors. But our nation is here to stay. The Arabs might as well accept the situation and profit by it instead of hurting themselves. They could benefit greatly by trading with Israel and copying her farming and industrial methods."

"Palestine belonged to the Jews long before the Arabs took it over. Historically, the Jewish people have far stronger claims to this region than do the Arabs. Moreover, much greater progress has been made in the former Palestine territory during a 9-year period of Jewish leadership than was made during centuries of Arab rule."

**Solutions?** As the above arguments indicate, the case of the refugees is plainly one of the toughest problems in international relations. Among the proposals put forth are the following:

(1) Persuade the Arab lands to permit some resettlement within their borders.

Plans have been drawn up for the resettlement of refugees in the Jordan Valley—in the area where Israel and Jordan join—and in the Sinai Peninsula of Egypt. Objections from Jordan and Egypt have stalled these development plans, which the U.S. favors and would probably help finance.

(2) Persuade Israel to pay for the property of the refugees and to readmit at least part of them. (Many who support this proposal feel that, if Israel should agree to it, other nations should help her carry out the plan by providing financial assistance.)

(3) Have the United Nations make another attempt to get Israel and the Arab states together at a conference.

Today the climate for such a meeting does not seem very favorable. But many feel that the attempt should be made. They say that if the opposing sides would only agree to meet, it might be possible to work out a compromise plan for the refugee problem as well as to reach a general political settlement of the 1948 conflict.

Meanwhile, almost a million refugees—unhappy and restless—are waiting for an answer to their tragic problem. Until it is found, there can be no peace or stability in the Middle East.

—By HOWARD SWEET

## Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 3, column 4.

1. Newspaper publishers feel this action would *impinge* (im-pinj') on freedom of the press. (a) trespass; (b) hinge; (c) have bad effects; (d) have good effects.

2. He tried to *avert* (ă-věrt') the argument. (a) start; (b) end; (c) prevent; (d) judge.

3. Most voters seemed *apathetic* (ă-pă-thět'ic) about the election. (a) surprised; (b) indifferent; (c) well-informed; (d) pathetically uninformed.

4. The public is entitled to *candid* (căn'did) answers to these questions. (a) long; (b) immediate; (c) written; (d) frank.

5. This particular problem has many *facets* (făs'ěts). (a) results; (b) sides; (c) solutions; (d) difficulties.



TWO RESIDENTS of Kashmir, a state claimed by both India and Pakistan

# Dispute Over Kashmir

India and Pakistan Cling to Claims for Territory

THE United Nations is trying to find a new way to settle the 10-year quarrel between India and Pakistan over the state of Kashmir. This disputed land is often called a "House of Many Stories," because its narrow southern plain rises to rough ridges of hills, and then shoots up to mountain peaks that are over 25,000 feet above sea level.

Ending the Indian-Pakistani quarrel will be difficult. Neither side seems willing to give up its claims to Kashmir. The communist Soviet Union appears to favor India's position and has been trying to delay UN action. The United States and several of her allies want to let the people of Kashmir decide in a free election whether they want to be part of Pakistan or India.

The story begins in 1947 after the breaking up of Britain's old empire in India. The territory was divided and most of it became either the Republic of India or Pakistan.

Some states, which had been ruled by princes in cooperation with Britain, were allowed to choose the nation they wanted to join. The prince of Kashmir chose to make his state part of India. His decision was understandable because he is a Hindu and most people of India are of the same religious faith.

Pakistan, largely a Moslem land, was angered. Pakistanis pointed out that, even though the prince of Kashmir is a Hindu, the majority of the state's 4,400,000 people are Moslems, and thus would prefer to be citizens of Pakistan.

Late in 1947, bitter fighting flared in Kashmir between India and Pakistan. The UN stepped in to urge peace in January 1948, but it was a year before the 2 sides agreed to end the fighting. India kept southern and eastern areas of Kashmir, and Pakistan took over some territory in the northwest.

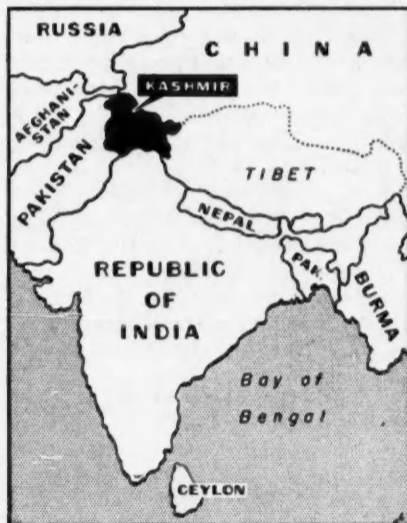
The UN successfully persuaded both India and Pakistan to accept the idea of an election to let the Kashmir people determine their future. Unfortunately, though, the proposal ran into numerous obstructions during negotiations to set an actual election date. Talks came to a fruitless end, and no election was held.

A new plan put before the United Nations several weeks ago calls for sending a UN representative to India and Pakistan in another effort to bring about an agreement on this issue. Pakistan appears willing to negotiate,

but India—with Soviet support—seems opposed as we go to press. As a result, the prospects for real accomplishments are dim (watch your newspaper for latest developments).

With an area of 82,258 square miles, Kashmir is about the size of Idaho. Its lofty peaks include some of the world's highest. Parts of both the Himalaya and Karakoram mountain ranges reach into the land. The main agricultural area is in the southwest, part of which is called the Valley of Kashmir. Corn, wheat, and rice are leading crops, along with apples, pears, peaches, and cherries.

Sheep, goats, and ponies are raised in frontier areas. Silk weaving is the



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

chief home industry, but the state is well known for its cashmere (or Kashmir) shawls and other products made from the downy, wool-like hair of Kashmir goats.

Srinagar, the capital of Kashmir, is located in the southern Kashmir Valley. It is famous for its beauty.

—By TOM HAWKINS

## Pronunciations

Antonin Novotny—ăn'taw-nyên naw'-vawt-ni

Hanukkah—hă'nôô-kă

Gustav—gûs'tăv

Hussein—hōô-săn'

Karakoram—kăr-ă-kô'rum

Nasser—năs'er

Olav—ô'lăv

Savang Vathana—să-vâng vâ-tă-nă'

Souvanna Phouma—sōô-văn'nă pōô'mă

## Monthly Test

**NOTE TO TEACHERS:** This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated November 4, 11, 18, and December 2. The answer key appears in the December 9 issue of the *Civic Leader*. **Scoring:** if grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

**DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS:** In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. Scientists predict that space platforms with rocket assembly plants (a) will be launched within a few months; (b) might become a reality within a few decades; (c) cannot possibly be built to work; (d) would burn from the heat of the sun.

2. Many physical fitness experts feel that Americans are getting "soft," and say the major reason is (a) inadequate medical care; (b) deficient diets; (c) lack of physical activity; (d) a lag in scientific research.

3. Americans spend (a) about the same amount on education as they do on tobacco and alcohol; (b) much more on tobacco and alcohol; (c) much more on education; (d) less on each of these items than do the people of any other country.

4. The governments of India, Indonesia, Burma, and Ceylon state that their foreign policy is (a) pro-communist; (b) anti-communist; (c) anti-Russian; (d) neutral.

5. Asian lands now under communist governments contain about (a) three-fourths of the continent's people; (b) one-tenth; (c) one-fourth; (d) one-half.

6. A strong appeal which communism makes to many people in Asia is (a) its promise of rapid improvement in living conditions; (b) its promise of a free press; (c) its use of colorful banners; (d) its pledge of free elections.

7. In the United States today, most of the money for public schools is provided by (a) the federal government; (b) gifts from wealthy people; (c) state and local governments; (d) grants from corporations.

8. One reason why Asian people look on western nations with suspicion is that certain of these western countries were once (a) ruled by Asians; (b) under communism; (c) colonial powers in Asia; (d) allied with Russia.

9. Yugoslavia has been more successful than any other eastern European nation in (a) launching a space satellite; (b) breaking away from Russian control; (c) doing away with communism; (d) setting up a system of free elections.

10. Since the revolts in Hungary and Poland last fall, (a) Hungary is no longer under Soviet control; (b) Poland has gained more freedom; (c) Russian influence in both countries has been almost eliminated; (d) Russian control has been tightened in both countries.

11. In Eisenhower's judgment, the over-all military strength of the free world as compared to that of communist nations is (a) distinctly greater; (b) distinctly less; (c) about the same; (d) a little less.

12. For the first time in U.S. history, every American city faces the possibility of (a) gang warfare; (b) serious financial difficulties; (c) devastating air attacks in case of war; (d) tax increases.

13. Indonesia insists that the Netherlands give up control over (a) Taiwan; (b) Malaya; (c) Pakistan; (d) the western part of New Guinea.

14. One notable difference between Russian and American education is that Soviet students (a) get little chance to examine controversial problems critically; (b) study science less; (c) spend fewer hours in school; (d) have few teachers with little training.

(Concluded on page 8)

## Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

15. In Russian schools, the elementary and high school courses are completed in (a) 12 years; (b) 10 years; (c) 8 years; (d) 6 years.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

16. Scientists from countries normally hostile toward one another have been working together reasonably well in the 18-month study of earth and space known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

17. Nikita Khrushchev appears to have greater power in Moscow's government as a result of the downgrading of former defense minister \_\_\_\_\_.

18. In southern Asia, the principal countries allied with the United States are Thailand, Malaya, and the country of \_\_\_\_\_, whose capital is Karachi.

19. More than half the world's people live on the continent of \_\_\_\_\_.

20. At the age of 38, Felix Gaillard is the youngest man ever to be Premier of \_\_\_\_\_.

21. A plan organized by Britain and other Commonwealth nations to improve living conditions in Southeast Asia is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.

22. An 8-nation alliance formed to halt communist aggression into lands south of China is designated by its initials as \_\_\_\_\_.

23. The full official name of the big communist country often called "Russia" is \_\_\_\_\_.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. William Rogers

25. James Killian

26. Wernher von Braun

27. Carlos Garcia

28. Sukarno

A. German-born U.S. rocket expert

B. New U.S. Attorney General

C. Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

D. President of Turkey

E. President of the Philippines

F. President of Indonesia

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. The period of *transition* might be difficult. (a) danger; (b) change; (c) challenge; (d) examination.

30. One college turned down the *subsidy*. (a) financial grant; (b) applicant; (c) professional study; (d) recommendation.

31. The leader's speech *engendered* a feeling of confidence. (a) hindered; (b) destroyed; (c) produced; (d) endangered.

32. His remarks were made in the most *virulent* language. (a) amusing; (b) unclear; (c) restrained; (d) bitter.

33. The foreign minister at this time was a pronounced *Anglophobe*. (a) admirer of everything relating to England; (b) hater of anything having to do with England; (c) lover of English antiques; (d) critic of English literature.

## Career for Tomorrow - - As a Physicist

**C**AN light be harnessed to push rockets of the future through space? What types of materials are needed to protect space craft from bulletlike meteorites that pepper objects sent far above the earth's surface? These are only a few of the many new problems that concern physicists who want to learn more about our earth and the space around us.

In addition, physical scientists also try to solve such everyday problems as these: How can the lasting qualities and appearance of color dyes be improved? How can electric light bulbs be made to last longer? How can the sun be efficiently harnessed to heat our homes and turn the wheels of industry?

If you decide on this field, you are likely to spend a good part of your working day in a laboratory doing experiments on a specific research project. You may also spend many hours studying volumes of material on your special project.

Many physicists do *basic research*; that is, they search for new scientific theories and principles. They don't give any or much thought to how their discoveries will be used.

Other physicists put more emphasis on *applied scientific* work. They make use of the newly developed principles in turning out inventions or in solving some specific scientific problem.

Physicists usually specialize in one or more branches of the science. These include studies of heat, light, sound, electricity, electronics, atomic energy, and mechanics.

**Qualifications.** For success in this profession, you should have a keen interest in finding out the "why" of things and how they work. Real ability in mathematics, patience, and an orderly mind are also "musts" in this work.

**Training.** Take a college preparatory course in high school with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you will need at least 4 years of study in a college or university. In addition, a



PHYSICIST in experimental laboratory

Ph. D., which takes 4 or 5 years' study beyond the regular college course, is almost a necessity.

While in college, or later as a graduate student, you may get a chance to do some semi-professional work in the field to help pay your way. Many colleges, as well as certain industries, offer part-time job opportunities in physical science. These include teaching posts for graduate students and laboratory jobs for others.

**Job outlook.** The U.S. Department

of Labor says that job opportunities in this vocation are among the best of any field, and are likely to be very good for many years to come. There is a great shortage of physicists both for defense work and in private industry.

About half of the nation's physicists work in private laboratories or industrial plants. A third are employed as teachers and research workers in colleges and high schools. Most of the remainder work for Uncle Sam, chiefly in defense activities.

Women, as well as men, can have successful careers as physicists.

**Earnings.** Beginners with advanced degrees start at from \$4,800 to \$6,000 a year. The average pay for all physicists, according to a recent survey, is around \$7,500 a year, although some earn as much as \$25,000 or more annually.

**Advantages and disadvantages.** This profession is a rapidly growing one that offers tremendous opportunities for advancement. Also, it is a career in which you can serve your country by strengthening its defenses and by improving its living standards.

But it takes special abilities and many years of schooling to become a top-flight physicist. Also, it requires hard mental work, which is enjoyable to some people but which is too much of a strain for others.

**Further information.** Write to the American Institute of Physics, 57 East 55th Street, New York 22, N.Y. Also, talk things over with your science teacher and with any physicists who may be working in your community. —By ANTON BERLE

## Historical Background - - - The Presidency

**D**OES the President of the United States have too much work and responsibility in this age of hydrogen explosives, of missiles that can reach into space, and of communism that threatens freedom?

Many Americans think that our Chief Executive does carry too big a burden. Presidential responsibilities and duties are certainly much heavier than they have been in years past.

George Washington, as President of a nation of 13 states and about 4,000,000 people, got along with only 4 Cabinet officers—the Secretaries of State, Treasury, and War, plus the Attorney General.

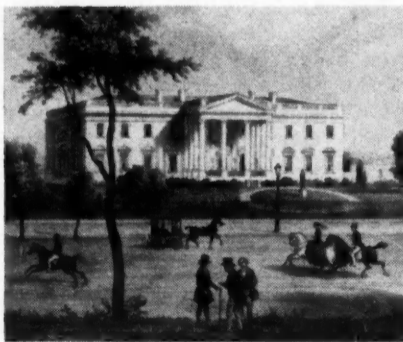
The Department of State had a staff of 7, the Treasury 5. There were a few special agencies—including the Post Office Department, which was not represented in the Cabinet until the 1800's. There were also a few clerks, but government was indeed small in Washington's day.

Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and other early Presidents were personally acquainted with most members of their staffs, including clerks and messengers. They could easily follow the major problems of government and make decisions on the basis of their personal knowledge.

As the nation grew in area and population, so did the executive branch of the federal government. New Cabinet posts were created, and the number of special agencies responsible to the President was increased. Keeping close watch over all his departments became more difficult for a Chief Executive.

Even so, President Grant was able to run the White House office in 1873 with a staff of 6 persons. As late as the 1920's, President Coolidge managed with 46 office employees. Major increases in White House personnel were made by Franklin D. Roosevelt during World War II, and by Harry Truman after the war. President Truman had an executive staff of just over 1,100 at one time.

Today, the Executive's immediate



AS WHITE HOUSE looked years ago

staff numbers just over 1,200 persons. Among these are 47 special assistants and aides, over 300 clerks, typists, and other help in the White House office. The remaining employees are assigned to the Bureau of the Budget and other agencies included in the executive office.

In addition, the President is top boss of the Cabinet, the 10 executive departments they head, and numerous special agencies—such as the Atomic Energy Commission. In all, not counting the

armed forces, the President's executive branch of government now numbers more than 2,000,000 employees.

The President obviously can no longer personally keep fully informed on the workings of all the branches under his administration. He must depend on men under him to do most of the big job of collecting needed facts.

Generally, a special assistant to the President directs much of the work of collecting information. He may get reports from a hundred or more persons on one subject, and then compile a summary for the President to use in deciding on a course of action.

The President's job remains a heavy one, nevertheless. He generally discusses problems with his Cabinet once a week at a group meeting, and often receives Cabinet officers individually. He sees Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, for example, almost every day to discuss foreign affairs. Our top executive meets regularly with the National Security Council to plan U.S. defenses.

In addition, the President frequently sees ranking leaders of Congress, his budget director, economic advisers, and members of his Republican Party who plan political campaigns. He greets visiting heads of state and often receives Red Cross, National Polio Foundation, and other delegations. Whenever he seeks rest or recreation, either in Washington or elsewhere, his advisers may call upon him at any time to make a decision on a particularly pressing problem.

—By TOM HAWKINS